# V<sup>61</sup>.XXXVIII...N<sup>6</sup>·11,867.

# THE NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

A NEW DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

A GREAT BUSH TO SECURE A CHANCE TO SPEAK ON THE LEGISLATIVE BILL-THE SENATE READY TO GO ON WITH THE ARMY BILL-GENERAL NEWS. Mr. Blackburn, chairman of the Committee of the Whole, announced to the House yesterday that the list of seventy speakers on the Legislative bill, made out by the Clerk, would not be recognized by him, but that a new list

must be formed. There was instantly a rush to the desk of the Clerk, and the House was in a state of confusion for some time in consequence. Mr. Withers will open the debate in the Senate on the Army bill. Ex-Senator Baroum says that the discussion on this bill in the House has cost the Democracy

A SCRAMBLE FOR THE CLERK'S DESK. ME. BLACKBURN MARES AN ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE HOUSE WHICH CAUSES A STAMPEDE TO THE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 8.-It has long been the practice of chairmen of Committees of the Whole House, during the consideration of appropriation and other important bills, to recognize members for general a list kept by the Speaker's clerk. The first memher who indicates to the clerk his desire to speak on the subject has his name entered first, and is first recognized by the chairman of the Committee of the When an important or exciting subject is under discussion, the number of persons speaking is frequently very great, and the effect of this arrangement is that those whose names appear early upon the list occupy the whole time devoted to general debate, while these whose names appear later have no opportunity to be heard at all. This practice is not sanctioned by any explicit rule of the House, but has grown up by general consent. Rule 59 indeed gives to the Speaker discretion in the recognition of members, but does not refer in terms to the course which shall be pursued by the Chairman of the Committee

Mr. McLane moved to-day that the practice above described be discontinued, and that the chairman of the Committee of the Whole recognize the first gentleman who appeals for recognition, except in cases where two or more rise at the same time, in which case he shall determine who shall speak

This proposition gave rise to considerable discussion, during which Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, complained that the list kept by the Speaker's elerk was not always a fair one. He declared that when his name was entered upon the present list it stood 15 or 17 members higher up than where it appeared at the time he spoke, and the only conclusion he could draw from this fact was that favoritism had been shown, and

restored.

No general debate will take place on the ordinary features of the Legislative bill, but at least a week or ten days will be devoted to a discussion of the section in which it is proposed to repeal the election

# THE ARMY BILL IN THE SENATE.

SENATORS WITHERS, WALLACE AND BLAINE TO SPEAK FIRST ON THIS MEASURE.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- It was expected that the Senate would begin to-day the debate on the Army Appropriation bill, but the Bell case, not having been voted upon, will probably occupy all of to-morrow. When the Army bill is taken up it has been agreed that Mr. Withers shall open the debate. He will be followed by Mr. Wallace. Senator Biame will be the third speaker. The report that Senator Blaine has prepared an elaborate speech on this bill is incorrect. He will of course take a prominent part in the debate, but has written no speech. The prevailing impression seems to be that the discussion on the Army bill in the Senate will continue for several weeks.

#### THE DIFFICULT CASE OF MR. BELL. THE SENATE SPENDS ANOTHER DAY SPINNING FINE THEORIES AND CONFUSING ITSELF-MR. CAR-

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- Another day's session of the Senate has been devoted to a consideration of the Bell case. Subtle constitutional questions which Senators try to believe are involved in it are muddled to a greater extent than ever, and the Senate is apparently still turther from an intelligent solution of the question. Honorable Senators and emment lawyers themselves get mixed up, and find points, like people lost in the woods, repeating over and over the arguments made by others earlier in

As nothing is to be gained or lost politically, and as history does not record an instance in which one lawyer has been brought to a change of opinion by the arguments of another lawyer, it is difficult to see why the debate is continued. Certainly Mr. Bell would be glad to be put out of his agony, and his Republican friends have manifested thus far no disposition to talk. It is no less certain that no word has been said in opposition to the admission of Mr. Bell which would stand for an instant in the way of a vote in his favor if any political or personal ad-

vantage could be gained thereby. The records abound in precedents, and one of the incongruities of this debate refound in the fact that the precedents seem to be applicable to either side of the pending question with about equal proprietythat is in a local and Pickwickian sense. Yesterday Senator Bailey quoted several, and said that every precedent in history was unfavorable to Mr. Bell's claims. He was followed by Mr. Rollins, who asserted that every precedent to be found in the books was favorable to Mr. Bell's claims. Later in the day Senator Bayard declared that history contained no precedents for Mr. Bell's case. The genlemen were not disputing each other, but each talking toward a certain assumed point, and inde-

pendently of everything else. The only notable speech made to-day was that of Senator Carpenter, who clothed some well-worn arguments upon a dry subject with such eloquence and wit as to hold the Senators and the galleries in close attention for an hour. He held, in comm with Senator Hill and all who have opposed Mr. Beli's claims, that the expiration of a Senatorial term does not create a "vacancy" within the purview of the Constitution. He also maintained at great length, and fortified with numerous authorities, that the Legislature elected in March, 1878, is the only Legislature now in existence, and that it has a right to elect Mr. Wadleigh's successor, that chosen in November not becoming a Legislature until June, when by the new Constitution of New-Hampshire it will first assemble. In this opinion he takes direct nease with the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections of the last Congress. This of course has nothing to do with the claims of Mr.

Bell, who was not elected by either Legislature, but

Bell, who was not elected by either Legislature, but appointed by the Governor.

Senator Edmunds seems to be reserving his efforts for a summing up of the whole matter, and it is probable he will puncture the fine spun theories, as is his usual custom, and bring the question back to its original issue before a vote is taken.

Senator Groome, the new Senator from Maryland, read a brief but very interesting speech favoring Mr. Bell's admission. It is thought several other Democrats will take the same ground.

It is doubtful what the result will be, but the indications are slightly favorable to the claimant. The debate will probably not be interrupted until the matter is disposed of.

#### THE CAPTURE OF THE CAPITOL. A VERY NEAT POINT MADE ON A MISSISSIPPI CON-GRESSMAN BY MR. FRYE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIPUNE.1 Washington, April 8.-It will be remembered that in the debate on the Army bill last week, Representative Frye quoted the "yes, thank God, we have captured the Capitol" editorial, which appeared some time ago in a Mississippi paper. Thereupon Representative Muldrow, of Mississippi, informed the House that the editors of the journal in question do not represent the sentiment of the Mississippi Democracy. This morning, Representative Five rose to a personal explanation, and produced a letter which he had just received from one of the editors, whose Democracy had thus been questioned by Mr. Muldrow. The writer says that his paper supported Mr. Muldrow when that gentleman was a candidate for the present Congress, and that he did not then repudiate its political orthodoxy. Moreover, he says that the senior editor is a native of over, he says that the senior editor is a native of Mississippi, was a soldier in the Confederate Army, and is a consistent Democrat. The course of the Okolona editors, in disclosing the purposes of the Democracy in such frank terms, is a source of much disquiet to Democratic Representatives here; but as those journalists cannot be subjected to the discipline of the joint cancus, no means have yet been devised to keep them from doing what the canons tries not always successfully to prevent the Democrats in

# dways successfully) to prevent the Democrats in CAUSES OF THE EXODUS.

OUTRAGEOUS EXTORTION BY MERCHANTS-PROVIS-IONS CHARGED AT DOUBLE THEIR VALUE. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- Mr. Tandy, of St. Louis, who brought to Washington yesterday the memo-South, has also some interesting documentary evidence of the aufair treatment of which the colored refugees complain, and which they declare makes homes. Among the papers referred to are original contracts and accounts current brought from Madison Parish, La., not far from Vicksburg, and other stations. These contracts show that the negroes are charged ten dollars a year rent for land which would hardly sell at that price if put upon the market. In the accounts carrent the prices of provisions are outrageously extortionate, and there is hardly a single article for which the negroes this fact was that favoritism had been shown, and that persons who applied for recognition after him had been allowed to place their names above his.

The whole subject was finally referred to the Committee on Rules for a report.

When the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, Mr. Blackburn, who was in the chair, announced that he should pay no attention whatever to the last of seventy names already made, but that in the general debate which is to take place after the routine portions of the bill have been disposed of, members would be recognized in the order in which they should make applications, beginning at once.

Immediately there was a rush from all portions of the House to get names placed early on the new hist which was about to be made up. Members crowded into and about the clerk's desk and upon the steps leading to it, shoost climbing over each other in their eagerness; and they resembled in their behavior a litter of hunsry pigs at feeding time. So great was the confusion caused by this eagerness of the members that the business of the House by do the summer that the business of the House by do the summer that the business of the House by do the summer that the business of the House by do the summer than \$1, even in the Summer. Mothers a pull was \$2 a bushel, although it has rarely been worth more than \$1, even in the Summer. Mothers a pull one-than \$1, even in the Summer. Mothers a pull one-than \$1, even in the Summer. Mothers a pull one-than \$1, even in the Summer. Mothers a pull one-than \$1, even in the Summer. Mothers a pull one-than \$1, even in the Summer. Mothers a pull one-than \$1, even in the Summer. Mothers a pull one-than \$1, even in the Summer. Mothers a pull one-than \$1, even in the Summer. Mothers a pull one-than \$1, even in the Summer. Mothers a pull one-than \$1, even in the Summer. Mothers a pull one-than \$1, even in the Summer. Mothers a pull one-than \$1, even in the Summer. Mothers a pull one-than \$1, even in the Summer. Mothers a pull one-than not required to pay at least twice its

BATE ON THE ARMY BILL HAS COST THE DEMO-

EATS 1,000,000 VOTES. IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! WASHINGTON, April S .- Ex-Senator Barnum, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, exextra session was a most unfortunate blunder, and that in the debate which has thus far taken place the Democrats have suffered severely before the country. He even goes so far as to say that in his opinion the session and the debate already had will cost the Democrats a million votes. He sees no prospect of the party recovering ground as the discussion goes on. On the contrary, he admits that nothing can be said which will better the situation. There is no doubt but that his views are shared in by a number of prominent Democrats.

# GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

A REPORT TO THE SENATE ON THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT MONEY ON DEPOSIT IN THE BANKS. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL!

Washington, April 8 .- The Senate received from the Secretary of the Treasury to-day a response to Senator Saulsbury's resolution calling for information concerning the amount of public moneys deposited with man transmits a voluminous statement prepared by the freasurer of the United States, setting forth the amount held by each of the National bank depositaries on the last day of each month since the date above mentioned, In his letter of transmittal, the Secretary takes occasion

to say:

The authority granted by the forty-fifth section of tha Act of June 3, 1864, to constitute National Banks public depositories, was largely used with great convenience during the late war, when the receipts and disbursements of public moneys were very heavy, the number of banks used for this purpose reaching 382. As receipts and disbursements grew less, the number of depository banks has been disminshed, must there is now of such banks but 131. a reduction of twenty-one since Marca, 1877, having been made, Public deposits received by banks consist mestly of internal revenue collections, are secured by a pledge of United States bonds, held by the Treasurer of the United States, and are peddent from time to time, as the convenience of the public service may require. If the moneys are not required for payment in the nirer of the United States, and the public service may re-time, as the convenience of the public service may re-quire. If the moneys are not required for payment in the vicinity of a bank they are transferred by the bank to some amb-treasmy where they are needed, without ex-pense to the United States. I am not aware of any terms upon which the moneya are held, excepting as before stated—that is, that under the law the moneys held must be properly secured, and, under the instruc-tions of the Department, must be neld at all times sub-ject to eath, and all duries imposed in connection thereo call, and all duties imposed in connection there be transacted without expense to the Government The Treasury statement shows that the largest bull ances during the past twelve mouths have been held ne

New York City—Central National Rank, average about 40,000; National Bank of Commerce, from \$120,000 \$401,000; National Park Bank, from \$73,000 to (53,000); Second National Bank, from \$7,000 to \$77,00 (57,000); Second National Bank, from \$7,000 to \$77,000 aring the year 1877; nothing since Fobrary, 1878) Albany—Merchants' National Bank, \$42,000 to \$101,

000. Buffalo-Farmers' and Merchants' National, \$90,000 to \$155,000. ooklyn-Nassau National Bank, \$50,000 to \$101, Springfield, Mass.—Third National, \$89,000 to \$135,000. Portland, Mc.—Merchants' National, \$53,000 to \$81.

100.
Providence, R. I.—First National, \$50,000 to \$114,000.
Painadelptia—First National, \$75,000 to \$120,000;
antennal, \$75,000 to \$79,000; Frankin-Venango
sational, from Marca, 1878, to March, 1879, \$216,791.
Pittsuarg—Tradesmen's National, \$112,000 to \$263,-

Cincinnati—First National, \$300,000 to \$320,000;
Third National, \$300,000 to \$325,000; Fourth National, \$135,000 to \$145,000;
Cleveinnd—Merchants' National, \$89,000 to \$226,000.
Chicago—Fifth National, \$59,000 to \$99,000.
Peerna—Second National, \$176,000 to \$184,000. Mechanics' National, average, \$88,000.
Spiringheld—First National, \$76,000 to \$109,000; State National, \$64,000 to \$354,000.
Lonsville—First National, \$158,000 to \$182,000; Memphis—First National, \$111,00 to \$152,000.
Memphis—First National, \$111,00 to \$152,000.
Memphis—First National, \$72,000 to \$134,000.
Obtroit—Second National, \$72,000 to \$180,000; National Exchange, \$151,000 to \$284,000.
St. Pain—First National, \$77,000 to \$180,000; National Exchange, \$151,000 to \$284,000.
St. Pain—First National, \$77,000 to \$163,000; Second National Exchange, \$151,000 to \$284,000.
Omaha—Prost National, \$77,000 to \$163,000; Second National Frost National, \$77,000 to \$180,000; Second National Frost National, \$77,000 to \$163,000; Second National Frost National, \$77,000 to \$180,000; Second National Frost National, \$77,000 to \$180,000; Second National Frost National, \$77,000 to \$163,000; Second Nationa Cincinnati-First National, \$300,000 to \$320,000;

National, \$133,000 to \$226,000.
Omnin—Frest National, \$141,000 to \$181,000.
Omnin—Frest National, \$142,000 to \$235,000.
St. Louis—8t. Louis National, \$175,000 to \$237,000.
Helena—First National, \$126,000 to \$154,000.
Santa F6—First National, \$111,000 to \$167,000.
Portband—First National, \$230,000 to \$405,000.
Baltimore—First National, \$2,000 to \$118,000.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1879.

Wasnington—National Bank of the Republic, \$83,000 to \$170,000.

Richmond—Pirat National, \$74,000 to \$77,000.

Richmond—Panters' National, \$78,000 to \$172,000.

Norfolk—Exchange National, \$100,000 to \$183,000.

Raleigh—Baleigh National, \$120,000 to \$183,000.

Charleston—People's National, \$103,000 to \$159,000. San Antonia National, \$130,000 to \$196,000.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8, 1879. Mr. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Edu-cation, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual oration before the literary societies of Roanoke Col-lege, Va., on the 10th of June.

The amount of the appropriation asked for by the Secretary of War for continuing geographical surveys west of the 190th meridian is \$50,000, and not \$500,000 as published this morning.

Chief-Justice Waite aunounced in the United States

Supreme Court to-day that the Court would hear the Attorney-General of Virginia on Monday next in support of the petitions for writs of habeas corpus and certificant in the Rives-Coles case, and especially upon the question of the power of this Court to issue the writs prayed for.

#### ALBANY.

INVADING CENTRAL PARK. THE BILL TO MAKE IT A TEMPORARY PARADE

GEOUND ORDERED TO A THIRD READING. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 8 .- The occupation of Central Park as a "temporary" parade ground by the brigudes of the National Guard stationed in New-York was considered by the Assembly to-day. Mr. Langbein in some manner had gained the support of a large num. other members from New-York-especially the noble representatives of the Democratic party-being apathetic regarding the matter, he put the bill in a

nore favorable position than it had occupied at the

beginning of the day. The only opposition was made

by two Republican members, Messra Strahan and

Mr. Strahan said that the title of the bill was defective. It did not state that it was for the purpose of turning Central Park into a parade ground; but it did say to provide a temporary parade ground." The word comporary was misleading, also, as there was no limit of purpose. It was one of the most beautiful parks in the world, and ought not to be given up to the soldiery. Moreover, in the original bill establishing the Park, the military were expressly excluded from the use of it. It was a dangerous innovation

action, when a few moments afterward it passed a bill appropriating \$25,000 to restore Tempkins-square to the condition of a park. Several years ago the thousands of the wretched poor wao live in its vicinity were donived of its use as a park in order that a parade ground might be provided for the National Guard. The surface of the then park was evelled, and it was covered with asphalt. Sommer and Winter the square, after this transformation, was the most demai piace in the city. It is now proposed to again make it a delignit to the eye, and a resting place in Summer for weary thousands.

SENATOR POMEROY MAKES A SIRONG SPEECH

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 8 .- The first of the many bills for the taxation of corporations was debated in the Sconto to-day. It was the foint product of a committee composed of Senators Sessions, Marvin and Hogan. It has been universally regarded as of a very severe character; especially the power it gave the State Assessors over the corporations. Senator Marvin (Rep.) made a long and able speech in favor of the bill, explaining carefully all its provisions.

Scuator Pomercy (Rep.) followed with a very severe articlesm of the bill. He said that the committee had discarded the policy of taxation the State had followed for many years, and had entered upon a new and untried presses to his friends his belief that forcing the | Seld. Many enthusiasts before had advocated a change | Republicans appeared to have elected all their canin the system of taxation, but the people and declined to accept of any visionary schemes. The present bill was written on the theory that an industry in the form 300 to 1.100. The ward lacking gave a Republican manufacturing town. He would ask why individo is that manufactured genets in that erry
bould be subjected to one mode of taxation and a
corporation that manufactured processly the same thirty
to another mode of taxation. The bill compelled all
companies to make a minute report of their admirs and
then the Stare Assessors were autantized to fix the rate
of taxation to which they were liable. This was a
monstrous power to give there men. He was not willing
o give any three men that power.

The bill was then at the request of Schator Pomeroy
progressed."

#### THE AUBURN PRISON INQUIRY. SWAN SAYS THAT MOSES NUMBER " HELP."

ALBANY, April 8 .- The hearing in the Auburn Prison matter, to learn if Warden Wells, political purposes, was continued this by the special committee of the Senate. The first itness called was Charles Ii. Swan, who testified that he visited Anbarn in October, 1878, on business connected with the organization of the Democratic State General Committee. He called on his friend Mr. Ross, to obtain his aid in securing Mr. Ross, to obtain his aid in securing Meses's vote for Purcell as chairman of the General Committee. Hose saw Moses, and on his return said that Moses had told him they be defined bits (Moses) the patronace. Wire as met Moses at French's Hotel, as proposed, and asket him to vote for Purcell for chairman. Moses repited he felt friendly toward Purcell, but "they" but offered him the petronage of Auburn Prison it he would vote for Fankinger for chairman and Manning for Secretary. He (Moses) has poor and wanted help. The committee then adjourned datil Wednesday afternoon.

# A REFORM IN MILEAGE.

Bosron, April 8 .- The Supreme Court of Maine has decided that the members of the Legislature of that State can receive mileage but one way, at the route of travel. A large number of the members will be called upon to return half the amount of mileage they have drawn from the Trensery.

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A REQUEST BY GENERAL BUTLER DENIED. Bosicos, April 8.—The motion made by Ceneral atter to quash the indictment of a number of illegal voters the ast election was dealed to-day.

BOSTON, April 8 - Governor Talbot veloed the act to provide for the mear accura e recestrate not vital statistics, on the ground that it contains sections aften to the letter and spirit of its litle.

THE PARDON OF A COUNTEPPEITER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.—The President has pardoned George E. Butterworth, who was scattered to imprisonment for five years on November 15, 1875, for passing counterfeit money. NEW-ORLEAN, April 8.—On motion of the Di-triel-Altersey, the counset for the defence concurring the Circuit Court to day continues the Tensas Parish cases until the Automateria.

the Automa teem.

COCK-PIGHTING IN VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, Va., April 8.— In the cocking main today, between Fennsylvania and Virginia fewia, Fennsylvania wou five fights fowls. Fennsylvania wou five fights out of six. This leaves the score eight for Fennsylvania and lour for Virginia.

A LONG CARLER EN'S IN DISASTER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.—Martin & Potter, wholesale shoe dealers, have fulled, with estimate. Habitities of \$50,000, chiefly in Boston. The house has been established jorry years. The present trouble is the result of bad debte and the strukage of values.

PENNSYLVANIA HERDS TO BE LOCKED A PERD.

and the shrukage of values.

PENNSYLVANIA HERDS TO BE LOOKED AFTER.
HARRISHIEG, Fenn., April S., in the Senate today, after reading a letter from the British Vice-Consul at
Philadephia, who is of the upulon that pleare-passimenta ellists in the vicality of Philadephia, the ac to prevent the
spread of the classes was finally passed.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY DRAWING.

NEW-ORLEANS, April S., Alt the regular monthly
drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery ticket No. 65,078
drew \$50,070, No. 56,508 drew \$10,000, No. 8,813 drew
\$5,000, No. 5,1608 drew \$10,000, No. 8,913 drew
\$5,000, No. 5,1608 drew
\$5,000, No. 5,1608 drew
\$5,000, No. 5,1608 drew
\$5,00

### REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN THE WEST. MR, THURMAN'S CAUSE GIVEN A VERY BLACK EYE IN OBJO-MICHIGAN DEFEATS THE SOUT MONEY

COALITION. Returns from Michigan show the election of the Republican candidate for Judge over the nominee of the joint Democratic and Greenback party. The majority is variously stated from 2,500 to 10,000. In Ohio, Columbus goes Republican by 1,768 majority. That city is the home of Senator Thurman, and special efforts were made to have the town give a handsome Democratic majority for the sake of the Senator. It went the other way. Cincinnati and the State in general are Republi-

#### RATHER BAD FOR THURMAN. COLUMBUS, HIS TOWN, GOES REPUBLICAN IN AN UNHEARD OF MANNER-THE VICTORY MORE MARKED THAN REPORTED YESTERDAY-HOW

can, and the State is claimed by the Republi-

THE OLD SOLDIERS VOTED.

cans for next fall by 20,000 majority.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 8 .- The victory gained by the Republicans yesterday, aided by the better class of Democrats, was more sweeping in its character than the returns last night indicated. The majority for Collins for Mayor reached 1,768, a change since the last city election of 2,500 votes. The Republicans have majorities in the Common Council and Police and School Boards. While the Demoerats voted the Republican ticket largely, the falling off in the Democratic vote as compared with the last election was only 360.

The thorough organization of the Republican party in the city by Colonel Moore is said to have been an effective cause. It served to bring out the full vote of the organization, a thing which is seltime in the bill for the occupation of the Park for that by the independent Republican press as a suitable

man to take charge of the State Committee. The question is on every one's lips to-day, Where did the immense majority come from? Thorough of soldiers who have heratofore been identified with came forward this year and supported the Republican ticket; the reason assigned being that the affairs of the country are rapidly assuming the complexion that existed just previous to the war. Members of the Republican State Committee assert that this feeling prevais throughout the State, and that a desire to rebuke the Democratic-Confederate Congress is already asserting itself in every section. This fact becomes quite apparent when it is considered that in this city, the home of Senator Phurman, the Democratic party was appealed to in the name of that gentleman to give a rousing majority because it would be worth thousands of votes on account of the influence that such a triumph would

exert throughout the State.

While much credit is due the Demecrats who aided to overthrowing the but mer element, the election is construed as a thorough Republican victory, inasmuch as many respectable Democrats on the ticket shared in the general disaster, the only candidates elected by the Democrats being the trustees of the counteries. The Republicans made no nominations for these offices.

consteries. The Republicans made no nominations for these offices.

The Democrats as well as the Republicans express the opinion that the Ohio members in Congress have been most emphatically speken to by the events of yesterday. The Democratic cities of Dayton, Lancaster and Mount Vernon have been completely revolutionized, while the Republicans have gained in all sections of the State. A member of the Republican Committee is confident that Ohio will lead off with at least 20,000 Republican majority next Fall. Governor Bishop's chances for renomination are considered to have been advanced, owing to the Democratic defeat in Chechmatt, and a natural thinning out of candidates.

#### OHIO HANDSOMELY REPUBLICAN. THE VICTORIES IN CINCINNATI, COLUMBUS AND THE STATE AT LARGE CONFURMED-TOLEDO CARRIED

CINCINSATI, April 8 .- It has been slow work to ascertain the result of yesterday's election in this city. At noon, with one ward not yet reported, the majority of 150 at the last municipal election. It is generally conceded on all sides that local and personal considerations have been lost sight of in this election, National questions being the matter

at issue. The vote polled was the largest of any

Spring election ever held in Cincinnati, Complete returns give majorities as follows: Charles Jacob, jr., Republican, Mayor, 447; E. C. Boyce, Republican, Board of Public Works, 274; J. B. Foraker, Republican, Judge of Superior Court, 702; P. H. Kumler, Republican, City Solicitor, 850; H. Knorr, Republican, City Treasurer, 1,131; M. F. Wilson, Democrat, Judge Police Court, 1,271: J. Murphy, Republican, Prosecuting Attorney, Police Court, 628; J. H. Setchell, Republican, Board of Police Commissioners, 492.

CLEVELAND, April 8.-The Republicans elected their entire city ticket yesterday, with the exception of Police Court Judge. The Council will stand 23 Republicans and 13 Democrats, Herrick's majorny for Mayor is between 2,000 and 2,500. Everett, for Treasurer, ran ahead of his ticket,

PROM THE STATE AT LARGE. CINCINNATI, April 8 .- Out of twenty-seven towns of Ohio from which returns have been received, the Republicans carry seventeen, the Democrats seven,

and the Independents three.

A. Davton the Republicans elect their city ticket. with the exception of justice and constable, and also have a majority of the Conneil, which has

heretofore been Democratic. At Springfield a very heavy vote was east. The Mayor elect was the candidate of a combination of Prohibitionists and Murphylies.
At Chilicothe the Democrats?elect the Mayor by

At Zanesville the Republicans gain 5 Councilarn, and the Democrats elect the Mayor.

At Hamilton the Republicans elect the Mayor.

THE CITADEL OF THE GREENBACKERS. Toledo, April 8 .- The success of the Nationals in the city election yesterday, as indicated by partial returns last night, is fully confirmed by Mayor, has 580 plurality over Jones, Democrat,

and 789 over Baumgardner, Republican. The Demo-erats elect their Police Judge, and the Nationals the remainder of the city ticket, together with four members of the Board of Education, four Police Commissioners, three Aldermen, and five Council-

#### MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN. THE VERY FORMIDABLE COALITION OF GREENBACE

ERS AND DEMOCRATS BEATEN-THE RETURNS, DETROIT, Apri. 8.-Returns from 160 towns, inluding Detroit, with a Democratic insjority of over 1,300, give Campbell (Rep.) for Supreme Court 719, Grosvenor (Rep.) for Regent 329, and Shearer (Rep.) for Regent 472 majority. The majority on the Republican State ticket is estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000 over the Democratic and Greenback coali-

At Grand Rapids the citizens' ticket, composed of hard-money Republicans and Democrats, was elected.

At Lansing the Republicans elect the entire city At Jackson the Democrats elect the Mayor and

At Jackson the Democrats elect the Mayor and the Republicans the balance of the city ticket. At East Signaw the Republicans elect the Mayor. The rest of the city ticket is mixed. At Adrian the Republicans elect the Mayor. At Muskegon the Republicans elect the Mayor and the Democrats the rest of the city ticket.

At Port Huron the condition elect their entire city ticket.

received, and they give Campbell, Republican, for Justice of the Supreme Court, a majority of about 2,500 over the Democratic Greenbacker, Grosvenor and Shearer, Republicans, for University Regents, are probably elected by small majorities. It is not probable that the returns from the counties yet to be heard from will materially alter the situation.

### HUDSON CITY CHARTER ELECTIONS. A SMALL VOTE POLLED, BUT LARGE REPUBLICAN

GAINS SHOWN. The charter election in Jersey City yesterday cased off very quietly. Although the registry was heaviost ever known in the city, the vote was an unusually light one. In the six districts of the city 22,080 persons registered, while only 14,571 votes were east. In the Hd District there were nearly two thousand votes less than the registry. Police officers were stationed at all the politing places but no arcests were made except in the lat District where an Irishman assaulted a colored man who was carrying around Democratic tickets and trying to obtain

The returns were sent to Police Headquarters on the

ompletion of the counting of each 100 votes, and it was

impossible to make up complete returns at midnight. The Republicans probably elected their candidates for Aldermen in the First, Third, Fifth and Sixth Districts, and will control the Board. The Board of Police Commissioners will be a tie or a Republican majority of one. The Board of Fire Commissioners will be Republican, while the Democrats will no doubt have a majority in the Roard of Education. The Board of Public Works is doubtful. No returns were received outsine of Jersey City as to the vote on Chasen Freeholders, but it is thought the Democrats will have a sinch majority in the board. The returns showen area Republican gains in every one of the forty voting precincts of Jersey City, and the members of the party were jubilant over the result.

In Hoboget the vote was also very light, little inter-

### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ANOTHER BRITISH DISASTER.

ING PORCE-A COMPLETE SUPPRISE. CAPLTOWN, March 25, 1879, vi. Cape St. Vincent. A convoy of supplies proceeding from Derby A convoy of supplies proceeding from Derby to Luneburg, in the Londina District, on the Poncola Hiver, escorted by 164 men of the Soth Regiment, was attacked at doybeak on March 12 on the banks of the Intembe fliver by 4,000 Zulus under Umbeini. Owing to a previous alarm the British were under arms, but were overwhelmed by the commonsty superior force of the snear. Captain Moriarty and forty men were stilled and twenty are missing. The face of the wagon-drivers is unknown. Lieutenant Harward, with forty men, succeeded in reaching Luneaury. One hundred and fifty men of the Soth Regiment singequently proceeded to the seen of the fight, recovered a quantity of rockets and annumition, and

#### The relief column for Ekowe will start on March 26. THE ZULU LOSS HEAVY. LONDON, Thursday, April 8, 1879.

A dispatch to The Standard from Cape-town says the convey from Derby was obliged to encamp on the banks of the Intombe, as to encamp on the banks of the Intombe, as the river was too full to cross. Lieutenant Harward and the survivors were encamped on the Laneburg side of the river. Although there had been some pravious alarms, the surprise was complete, the sentry only saw the Zulus when they were within fifteen paces. Lieutenant Harward's men poured a steady fire across the river. The Zulus loss heavily, but were undaunted. Only fifteen of Captain Morhart's men escaped across the river. They were sleeping in wagons when attacked. The sentry was the only one who had time to fire. The seems of the surprice is a hollow surrounded by long grass and weeds. One gur which the Zulus had not removed has since been recovered.

### Covered. The relief column for Ekowe numbers 5,000 men.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS. THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH MINISTERS REPUSE TO

RESIGN. Paris, Tuesday, April 8, 1879.

SPENCER WINS A BOAT RACE. In the single scull race on the Thuraes from Patney to Morniake between Spencer and Tarryer for £200 a sids to-day, Spencer heat Farryer by stx lengths. THE RIVAL CABLE COMPANIES.

In its financial article The Daily News says: "The whole capital of the Pouyer-Quertier Cable Company, amounting to 42,000,000 francs [88,106,000], has been subscribed, and one-quarier thereof paid up. Contractors, encluders and officials have received installments on account of cable to annufacture, saturies, etc. These facts should be made known to the shareholders of the Anglo-American Cable Company at their meeting tedday." At the meeting thus referred to of the shareholders of the Anglo-American Cable Company, it was installmentsly agreed to empower the directors to carry out the plan locked for telegraphic in these dispatches for the organization of a French cable company in the interest of the Anglo-American Company. The chairman of the meeting stated that the directors still hoped that such action might prevent the completion of the Pouyer-Quertler scheme.

Thanks tendered Mr. Schuyler. hole capital of the Pouver-Quertier Cable Company,

THANKS TENDERED MR. SCHUYLER. The President of the Bulgarian National Assembly has written to Eugens Schuyler, the United States Consul at Binningham, thanking him, in the name of the Bulga-rian nation, for his famous report when Consul-General at Constantinople on the Turkish abrouties, which brought the truth to light and helped to remedy the

### RADICAL GAINS IN FRANCE. A LARGE VOTE FOR BLANQUI-PRINCE LOUIS

NAPOLEON TELLS HOW HE MUST GOVERN.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 8, 1879. At Bordeaux at the supplementary election on Sunday for members of the Chamber of Deputies, Louis Blanqui, who is still imprisoned for conspiring in 1870 against the government of national defence, polici 3,700 votes against M. Lavecujoa (Gombettist-Republican), who received 4,700 votes. Two obscure Radicals polici 1,500 each, and if on the second ballot, which is necessary, these votes should swell Blanqui's score, his return is quite possible. This is considered significant. on Sunday for members of the Chamber of Deputies,

The Box-epartists are much elated at the almost cer-tain triumph of Mr. Godelle, the Boxapartist candidate

for the Chamber of Deputies in the District of the Champs Elyzons, on the second ballot. A SHORE TALK BY PRINCE NAPOLEON. M. Faul de Cassagnac was given a banquet last night by 180 students of the Latin Quarter. In the course of by 180 sindents of the Laun Quarter. In the course of a consident speech he related a conversation hetween binself and the ex-Prime imperial, in which the latter said: "My father's reisfortune was to mistrest his health, so he wished to carry on two regimes simultaneously, manely, his own which was arbitary, and none which might be likeral; he lost both. I am therefore forced to recommence—to resume the arbitary regime and leave the liberal one to my successor, if events allow it."

# CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

SHOT DEAD BY A PLAYMATE.
WALKERTON, Ont., April 8.—A little boy named Hudaon, wide shooting naribles at a mark with a grue this morning, accidentally she dead a little girl named Ada Kesns. morning, accidentally she dead a little girl named Ada Acada.

A SUSPECTED MURDDERER ARRESTED.

COHOES, N. Y., April S.—Stephen Bordeau, a
tramp bearing an exact description of the suspected morderer of cathartine Dunsbach, on Saturday was arrested at
Mechanics, lib to day, and is now locked in the station-bouse
in this city. He will be examined to day.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY AT NIGHT IN A PARK.

S. LOUIS, April 8.—Detective Ergs, while pass
of through Missouri Park at 1 a.m. to day, was roughly ac
sted by four well-known very bad men one of them taking
to by the color. He dry a pixol, captured two and con
model then to wank in single file, saying he intended taking
tents the badge.

At Muskegon the Republicans elect the Mayor and the Democrats the rest of the city ticket.

At Port Huron the condition elect their entire city ticket.

At Bay City the Republicans elect the Mayor, and the Democrats and Nationals divide the rest of the city ticket between them.

Later.—Almost complete returns from twenty of the most populous counties in the State have been EXPLOSION IN A CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

### FINANCIAL CONFERENCES.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VISIT. CLAIMS OF THE LONDON SYNDICATE TO A SHARM

OF THE FOUR PER CENT BONDS-THE SECRES TARY'S DECISION TO BE ANNOUNCED TO-DAY. Secretary Sherman yesterday visited the Sub-Treasury, where he held conferences with bankers and unanciers. In a consultation with members of the foreign Syndicate he listened to their claims for \$10,000,000 four per cent bonds under a former contract. A decision, understood to be favorable to their claims, will be given to-day by the Secretary.

### A DAY WITH THE BANKERS.

GIVING A HEARING TO THE CLAIMS OF THE LONDON SYNDICATE-THE SECRETARY'S PLANS FOR TO-

That the present visit of Secretary Sperman, who reached this city Monday night, has any special significance in relation to either the funding operations of the Government, or the administration of the Custom House, did not appear manifest yesterday in anything said or done by him. Early in the day he went to the Sub-Treasury, where he received the calls of bankers and friends. Many of respects to him. Among them were Charles M. Fry, president of the National Bank of New-York; H. C. Fahnestock, vice-president of the First National Bank; and Edmund D. Randolph, president of the Continental National Bank.

During the day Secretary Sherman held a consultation with members of the former London Syndi-cate in regard to their claim under a previous contract to \$10,000,000 of the 4 per cent bonds. By Commerce for \$40,000,000 of these bonds the subscriptions were declared closed. But it was claimed by the former Syndicate that they were entitled, under the terms of their contract, to the privilege of calling for \$10,000,000 for the May and June ence between the Secretary and the present Syndicate in regard to the recent subscription and the claim of the former London Syndicate was settled without difficulty. The claim for the amount of the May and June options will be allowed, it is understood, by the Secretary. Members of the London Syndicate expressed yesterday their satisfaction

The Secretary, after the consultation was closed, remained at the Sub-Treasury until after 3 p. m., was given a private dinner party. He declined to say anything in regard to the object of his visit. which will continue for two or three days longer. He did not deay the fact of a conference with members of the London Syndicate, but refused to reveal his probable decision. He will visit today the Custom House and hold there a conference with the Collector in regard to certain changes in its administration. Collector Merritt, who has been absent from the city for several days, was expected to return to the city last night.

#### DETAILS OF THE CONFERENCE. The most important conference yesterday was

with the members of the Syndicate having the ex-

clusive right to dispose of 4 per cent bonds in London-and who claim that according to the terms of the contract they were entitled to \$10,-000,000 of the 4 per cent bonds applicable to relatter was declared closed. The contract was signed at Washington, on January 21, by August Belmont for himself and N. M. Rothschild & Co., of London; Morton, Biiss & Co., for themselves and Morton, Rose & Co., of London; J. & W. Seligman for themselves and Seligman Brothers, of A Cabinet Council, specially summoned for the purpose, is now considering the Egyptian question.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 8, 1879.

Mr. Rivers Wilson, Minister of Finance, and M. De Blignières, Minister of Public Works, refuse to vacate their posts unless they are authorized to do so by the British and French Governments, respectively.

An official statement has been promuigated explaining the action of the Khedive. It declares that the Khedive, complying with the daily growing National feeling, has decided to form a traity Egyptian Cabines. A new infinistry has therefore been formed nador the presidency of Cherif Pacha. The memoers will be responsible to a council of delegates. The latter will be London, and Drexel, Morgan & Co., for themselves

dicate should subscribe for \$10,000,000 firm, with an option to subscribe for \$5,000,000 on the first days of March, April, May and June; the Secretary belia empowered, in case of failure to exercise the option, to declare the contract forfeited at any time thereafter. The fifth section provides that the contract shall remain in force and effect until June 30, 1870, unless sooner set aside as above provided.

By the terms of this written contract it was claused that the Syndicate had fulfilled all its provisions, and that the Treasury Department had no logal right to set it aside. It was claused that the last subscription of \$5,000,000 was made on April 1, and that as the contract continues in force until June 30 he Syndicate should have had its May and June optious reserved before all the 4 per cent bonds applicable to the funding of the 5-20s were sold.

were sold.

Secretary Sherman assured the members of the Syndicate that he had no desire to act unfairly, and if he had placed an improper interpretation upon the contract he would cheerfully redress the wrong. As the contract was new interpreted the Syndicate claimed the legal right to the May and Syndicate claimed the legal right to the May and June subscriptions for \$10,000,000, and yet, according to the accord section, it was not compulsory for them to subscribe for any bonds after the opening subscription of \$10,000,000.

It was explained that option contracts were of daily occurrence, and that among financial menthere could be no possible dispute as to what option work.

The Secretary finally decided that under a literal

construction of the contract the Syndicate was en-titled to its options, and he promised to adjust the difficulty to-day. COMMENTS ON THE SECRETARY'S COURSE.

A member of the London Syndicate said last eyening: "I am satisfied that Secretary Sherman means to do right in all things. Before the Bank of Commerce made its subscription for \$10,000,000 on April 4 we had decided to make an additional subscription of \$10,000,000 for the Syndicate, and the order was sent by teleg aph to a member of the Syndicate then in Washington. When he reached the Treasury Department the subscription of the Bank of Commerce had been received, and our offer was declined. As there was nothing in the contract that could destroy our option to subscribe for \$5,000,000 a month up to June 30, except our contract that could destroy our option to subscribe for \$5,000,000 a month up to June 30, except our own newlect, the closing of the funding of the 5-20s did not deprive us of the \$10,000,000 due on our May and June options. The miscake by the Secretary arose from his misconception of the true meaning of the technical term option. The sale of 4 per cent bonds had been so rapid of late that even the Secretary was surprised. When the contract was executed, in January, we wanted to have a provision inserted giving us the right on June 30 of subscribing 1,250,000,000. The Secretary thought it was unnecessary, and he remarked laughingly, "Don't be alarmed, gratiemen, there will be planty of 4 per cent bonds for sale at that time," and we did not press the matter. The probability is that the present trouble will be adjusted to-day by the Bank of Commerce giving up \$10,000,000 of its \$40,000,000 subscription to the difficulty. The Secretary has no power to issue 4 per cent bonds, outside of the 5-20 funding amount, unless he should unificipate the 10-40 refunding; and he will probably fall back upon the Bank of Commerce subscription. He cannot transfer to us the \$10,000,000 osnibscribed on April 4, by the First National Bank, as that subscription has been closed. The transfer of the bonds from the Bank of Com-

the \$10,000,000 subscribed on April 4, by the First National Bank, as that subscription has been closed. The transfer of the bonds from the Bank of Commerce will harmontze all the troubles in the London Syndicate, as the Rothschilds will get their contract allotment of one-quarter, and Mr. Belmont will receive his pro-rata from them."

When asked it Secretary Sherman discussed his future financial operations, this gentleman said: "He stated his intention to be to remain out of the market with the 4 per cents for a little while, proferring to allow the market to become settled before selling them against the 10-40s. He is anxious to save double interest, and to avoid the payment of heavy commissions us an inducement to subscribe save double interest, and to avoid the payment of heavy commissions as an inducement to subscribe to 4 per cents. He is firmly wedded to the belief that 4 per cent will be the maximum rate of Government interest, for a long time at least, and he proposes to act upon that belief. He will ask Congress to reduce the time for called bonds to ten days if possible, and not to exceed thirty days, and if he is successful he will at once begin to sell 4 per cent bonds against the 10-40 loan."